The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 131.

FIRST EDITION.

MASONIC.

Dedication of the New Temple in New York.

A Large and Brilliant Procession.

Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1875.

Dedication of the Masonic Temple.

The ceremonies of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, may be said to have commenced yesterday afternoon, when the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the State was opened. Very much to the satisfaction of the thousands who paraded to-day in the Masonic procession, and to their sympathizing friends, who numbered many thousands more, the sun rose upon an entirely cloudless sky. The 2d of June was ushered in by the most favorable of nature's auspices. At an early hour the city was astir with Masonic bodies moving from their headquarters to the point designated for them by the Marshal of the day. An unusual promptness having been observed by most of them, the result was that at the hour named for all to be in line, very few Commanderies or Lodges were out of place. Side streets and avenues leading to the head of the line were gay with music and floating banners of Knights Templar. Everywhere the red cross shone in the sun, and the familiar motto: "*In hoc signo vinces*" met the eye at every turn, and soon after nine three guns were fired in quick succession from Washington Square, and immediately the signal to move was communicated to the head of the lengthy street by the waving of guidons. Marshal Preston and his aids then took their positions at the head of the line and the procession marshaled in twenty divisions and took up its march. Preceding the Masons came twenty-four mounted policemen and two platoons of officers on foot. The Marshal's staff and mounted aides were all designated by conspicuous badges, and wore their handsome jewels upon their left breast. The Commanderies looked well, and the elegance of their appointments, together with their excellence of discipline, obtained for them many favorable comments along the line of march. The banners were occasionally supported by a force of knights arranged in the shape of a cross.

A Well Drilled Commandery.

The Evening Post says the principal feature was Detroit Commandery. This Commandery is said to be most proficient in the peculiar drill of the Knights Templar of any organization in this country. They were not long in demonstrating their claims to a great deal of credit for celerity and soldierly precision, for soon after the line moved they began their evolutions, and continued them at short intervals all along the line of march without in the least retarding the general movement of the procession. Their movements included the formation of a line with a front of fifty men, and these were formed with such dexterity and in such good order as to provoke constant applause, and they went on their rewarded by hearty clapping of hands and the flutter of handkerchiefs from the ladies, who occupied every available window on Broadway, where the procession could be seen to advantage. As the Eighth division passed Fifteenth street, the Blue Lodges filed into their places from streets on either side of Fifth avenue. Previous to this their lines had been broken to permit as many of the Order as possible to witness the attractive part of the parade. The remaining divisions up to Twenty-sixth street were each provided with bands of music, and consisted of from ten to fifteen lodges each. Each lodge was represented by from one to two hundred members, although the divisions were very unequal in strength of numbers.

A Historical Bible.

In the twenty-fifth divisions, St. John's Lodge No. 1 carried the Bible on which Washington took the first oath of office administered to the President of the United States. In this division were also borne the vessels containing corn, wine and oil, a golden symbolic lodge, carried by four Worshipful Masters, and the holy writings, square and compasses resting upon a cushion of purple velvet.

Grand Officers.

The orator of the day, Judge John Lewis, together with visiting officers from other jurisdictions, occupied carriages, and in the rear of the line came the Commissioners of Appeals, the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, preceding the Grand Master, who rode between four Grand Stewards bearing their rods of office.

The Decorations

were numerous, and in the main tasteful. The decorations at the Temple were not profuse, but they were arranged with good taste and to the best advantage.

It is estimated that there were not less than four thousand Knights Templar in line, representing about forty lodges of Masons. There were nearly two hundred lodges, represented by an average of one hundred men. The bands of music were thirty-nine in number, and the parade was fully twenty-four thousand strong. The regulations as to dress were almost without exception complied with.

The Route.

The procession moved along the prescribed route with but trifling interruption, passing through South Fifth avenue, Canal street, Broadway, Fourteenth street, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue, and Twenty-third street to the Temple. The entire procession occupied two hours and a half in passing a given point. Broadway presented

An Extraordinary Appearance.

Immediately below Canal street the roadway was blocked by carriages and wagons filled with spectators, as indeed were all side streets along the line. Many of the houses were decked with flags and streamers, some of which were decorated with Masonic symbols, and the windows and roofs of buildings were crowded with spectators. Groups of ladies occupied all show windows, and the sidewalks to the curbstones were jammed with spectators, all of whom seemingly entered fully into the spirit of the affair. During occasional breaks in the line policemen assisted carriage drivers and carmen to cross the streets with their vehicles, but for the most part traffic was suspended entirely along the line of march.

At the Temple.

After several hours' weary waiting the crowd assembled in front of the Temple were gladdened by the arrival of the Grand Lodge. The officers alighted from the carriages at the curbstone and marched up the steps, headed by the Grand Master, and accompanied by the Past Grand officers, representatives of other Grand Lodges and special guests. It was ten minutes or two when the large body began the ascent of the stairs, and the last member did not pass in until nearly half an hour afterwards. At the head of the stairs they were met by the officers having the ceremonies in charge, and directed to their proper positions in the hall of the Grand Lodge. The hall was not decorated except at the East end, where, on a raised platform, there were many beautiful floral adornments. On either side of the stage stood the Pillars of the Temple, an outer porch made of evergreen and ivy leaves twined about with red and white flowers. In the center was a large floral bank of various colors, representing an altar, to the left of which stood the Ark of the Covenant, draped with a flowing white cloth. The Gr and Lodge filed in first, and were assigned seats in the body of the room.

The Musical Programme

consisted of a Masonic hymn for a baritone, solos and chorus, "Thou who art God alone," written by Dr. Leopold Damrosch expressly for the occasion, and conducted by him in person, a "Te Deum" by Professor Caswell, a Masonic ode, "Our temple, reared complete it stands," by Harrison Millard, and chants, marches, an invocation, grand chorus and doxology.

The other exercises began with prayer and reading of selections from the Scriptures by the Grand Chaplain, followed by an address by the Grand Master, the presentation of the architect, N. Lebrum, and the brother builder, John T. Conover, to the Grand Master, and the latter's response. A procession of officers was then formed and conducted around the Chamber. The Grand Chaplain then offered the consecration prayer. The Grand Master poured on the Lodge a vessel of corn, dedicating the Lodge to Freemasonry, a vessel of wine dedicating it to Virtue, and a vessel of oil dedicating it to Universal Benevolence. John L. Lewis, Past Grand Master, then pronounced an oration of some length. The Grand Marshal next advanced to the South, West and East, and in each place proclaimed the new Masonic Hall dedicated, after which the Grand honors were given, and the lodge was convened.

CINCINNATI.

National Brewers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, O., June 2.—The National Brewers' Convention assembled in this city to-day. In the absence of the President, Mr. H. Claussen was appointed President *pro tem.*, who delivered a lengthy address, reviewing the acts of Congress in the past and the state of the malt liquor trade during the past year. He considered the action of Congress regarding the revenue tax and State legislation regarding prohibition, and was very severe on the women's crusade in the West, and charges the Republican party with the responsibility of the temperance movement.

NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Scandal Case.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1875.

The Brooklyn Scandal.

The attraction of the Masonic procession materially reduced the attendance to-day at the Tilton-Beecher trial. Mr. Evarts continued his address for the defense. He alluded to the reception of the accusation that marked the first interview between the accusing husband and the adulterer. Was adultery to be treated like a cut finger or bruised brow? He said that the plaintiff had carried his story with such inconsistencies as made it appear incredible. In the old days of the Apostles the heathen delighted in torturing and burning Christians, and yet Moulton said to Beecher he would let him see what a heathen would do if similarly circumstanced.

Mr. Evarts considered the testimony of Tilton in regard to the interview in detail, arguing that the whole conversation was absurdly inconsistent with the charge of adultery under such circumstances.

Mr. Evarts then discussed the alleged written confession of Mrs. Tilton, the original of which was destroyed by Moulton after the tripartite agreement, while the copy used by Tilton on December 30 was destroyed in the same interview.

The counsel then read the testimony of Tilton's as to his wife's statement to him in July, 1870, and commented upon the alleged confessions as contrary to all nature and probability.

Tilton could invent speeches for Tilton, but he could not invent them for this woman. This alleged confession betrayed no consciousness of sin or guilt on the part of a woman whose eyes flashed fire when they looked upon Victoria Woodhull. So improbable was all this alleged conversation that it was not to be regarded for a moment when a witness like Beecher declared that nothing like it was ever brought to his ears. After a calm and deliberate introduction, according to Tilton, his wife told him that the secret she had referred to was one between her and Henry Ward Beecher, her pastor. Well, she was careful that there should be no mistake about the person when she gave him his full name, his title, and his office, so he did not want her husband to infer that she had committed adultery with the man in the moon. She went on, according to Tilton, to give a special and deliberate account of her relations with Beecher from the beginning. Was this the way in which an agonized wife, impelled by stings of conscience, would confess her guilt to her injured husband? Would she not have done it with sobs and tears, with dishevelled hair, and with her face buried in the pillows? Mrs. Tilton explained that her first act of adultery was with Beecher was the result of her grief for the death of Paul, who she was particular to say was her son. Such an act being the natural consequence of the state of a mother's mind after her child's death, there was no need to argue about this. [Laughter.] Mrs. Tilton said that the last act was next repeated at her own house, and as most people were unable to move, she specified that her house was at No. 174 Livingston street. [Great laughter.] She also said that the act was committed at other places, but strange to say these other places did not appear to have been specified by her, particular as she was, or to have been found out by others.

Mr. Evarts then spoke of the uncertainty expressed by Mrs. Tilton as to the criminality of committing adultery with Beecher, and said that if such was the state of the mind of a woman confessed by her husband to be pure-minded, a woman thirty-five years of age, and the mother of six children, we must ask maidens at the altar their opinion on the propriety of such acts in order to avoid any difference of opinion between them and their husbands. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts then referred to Mrs. Tilton's explanation of the way in which her scruples were overcome, as a sentence although long and involved as those which newspapers accused him of using. Since Mr. Tilton was informed that the crime had been committed, it must have been pleasant for him to have the manner of it thus carefully explained. [Laughter.] She said Beecher said he wished to find in her the solace of life and help to his mind which an unhappy marriage had denied him at home. What became, then, of the twenty-five years of adulteries from Indianapolis down? It was rather late in life for a man to fall in love and seek this alleviation of his domestic misery for the first time when he had reached the age of fifty-six, had been the father of nine children, was a grandfather, and had been faithful to his wife since they were both seventeen years old.

Another part of Mrs. Tilton's confession presented the anomaly of a woman wholly pure in mind, free from all low and degrading impulses, who deliberately yielded herself to the profligacy of a hypocritical religious teacher. This was the way in which Tilton made adultery easy and pure. This was the verbal protection he gave to those acts which strike at the very heart of the female character.

Union Pacific Railroad.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met to-day, and adopted resolutions that the treasurer, agreeably to a vote of the stockholders at the annual meeting, be directed to pay a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company out of the net earnings for the quarter ending June 30, to holders of stock of record of June 15th, the dividend to be payable on and after July 1, and that the transfer books be closed on the 15th of June, and opened again on the 6th of July.

INDIANA.

Destructive Storm—Great Damage to Railroads—Bridges Carried Away and Fields Inundated—Accidents on Railways.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—The storm last night extended over a large portion of country. Nearly all the railroads centering here suffered more or less in the loss of bridges and culverts. On the I. P. & C. R. R. three small bridges were washed away, and on the I. C. & L. the bridges at Zionsville and Acton. The accident on the Bellefontaine road was caused by the washing away of a culvert near Fortville. The engineer, Alonzo Rose, and fireman, Ed. Bowen, were instantly killed. The country in the vicinity of Fortville is completely inundated.

The *Evening Telegraph* publishes the following special from Cambridge City, June 2nd: The heavy rains last night and this morning have been very damaging. Crops and property throughout the White Water valley, and at this point, especially the west fork of White river, has overflowed its banks, flooding fields in its course and washing away fences and the track at the race ground. Poison creek was swelled to a roaring torrent, and besides damaging property along its bank to the extent of $10,000, as it was estimated, it has taken a huge slice out of the Wayne turnpike and carried off the Valley bridge on the Cincinnati road and several below it. Half a mile east of Cambridge City an engine and three freight trains westward bound over the P. & St. Louis road were thrown from the sunken grade early this morning, and badly wrecked. There is a gap of 240 feet. The bridge at Knightstown is reported giving way. The east pier of the bridge at Charlottesville is washed off. At a point fifteen miles west of here, one mile south on the Shelbyville road, the waters have made a fissure forty feet wide and carried off part of the track. The long trestle over Simons creek is three feet out of the way here, while its abutments are badly washed, making a new structure necessary. Travel is suspended in all directions, and the damage is reported heavy to crops. The loss in this region is estimated at more than $250,000.

TEMPERANCE.

Proceedings of the National Temperance Convention.

CHICAGO, June 2.—In the National Temperance Convention this morning, after the opening exercises, Mrs. Martha B. O'Donnell, of New York, delivered an address in behalf of the Juvenile Templars, in which she explained the extent and aims of the organization, and advocated the introduction of temperance pledges in Sunday Schools.

Mr. Byers, formerly chaplain of the Ohio State Penitentiary, stated his experience among convicts, and said that out of 2,150 criminals he had examined, that only three per cent. had been Sunday School scholars.

A discussion on this subject sprang up, in the course of which a considerable variety of experience was given. The subject of temperance literature was then discussed, and a resolution passed recommending that churches provide themselves with temperance libraries. A resolution was also passed requesting the next Congress to appoint a committee to inquire into the effects of alcoholic drinks in America.

ST. LOUIS.

Direct Trade with Brazil.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange have received a letter from Captain James B. Eads, advocating direct trade with Brazil, in view of the early improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and the cooperation of the citizens of the Mississippi Valley States is recommended in establishing the Brazil Steamship Company incorporated in St. Louis. Resolutions were passed by the Board expressive of the paramount importance to the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the valley States of establishing direct trade with Brazil, as affording a new market for the produce and manufactures of the Mississippi valley, and the reception of products in return of the South American States. An appeal was also made to the Chambers of Commerce and Board of Trade of the valley States to urge the importance of this enterprise upon their people.

K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1875.

Interview Between the President and Sioux Indians.

The President had a council with the Indians at the Interior department to-day. The press and all outsiders were excluded. The Commissioner gives the following synopsis of the interview: The President explained the agreement that had been drawn relinquishing the right to hunt in Nebraska and reserving to them the country north of the Niobrara river outside of their reservation. All the country north of the North Platte is considered as unceded territory. By this they give up portion of this country and reserve the part where the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are located. He said the twenty-five thousand dollars were for presents, and not to be given in money. He offered to allow them to name a person to receive the money and buy such things as they wanted, if the person named was a proper person to receive it. He expressed his desire to see them well provided for during his term of office, and asked them again to consider the question of removing to the Indian Territory.

Spotted Tail said the Government was asking too much, that a certain portion of their country had never been ceded, and he wanted to know when they were to be paid for that. He alluded to the section which they still intended to retain. He declined to sign this agreement, and said he would go home to his people and send word back what he would do.

He was told the money would lapse into the Treasury on June 30, and asked if some one here could hold it until they could return to their country and send word back what his people would do.

Much further conversation followed upon the subject, and the President was finally compelled to leave the Indians, having declined to sign the agreement.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting of the Legislature—Great Excitement—Republican Senators Secede and Form a Separate Organization.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—The Legislature met to-day. Amidst the greatest excitement in the Senate, the twelve Senators were present, themselves, and in the presence of the Governor and Council were qualified. A formal protest against the right of Senators Priest and Proctor to seats was presented by Senator Whitney, and ordered on file. Ballots for Governor resulted in the election of John W. Sanborn, who received the seven Democratic votes, the Republicans not voting. Five Republican Senators then withdrew from the Chamber, and other officers were chosen. The seceding Senators met in another room, and organized temporarily by electing G. H. Stowell President and Tyler Westgate Clerk, after which they adjourned.

Chas. P. Sanborn (Rep.) was elected Speaker, receiving 190 votes against 179 for Albert R. Hatch (Dem.) A message from the Senate was received, announcing that they had not organized. The protest of five Republican Senators was also received, stating that they had taken the oath, but refused to act with a body so long as Messrs. Priest and Proctor, of districts No. 2 and 4, were allowed seats in the body. The protest was placed on file. A resolution was introduced directing the Speaker to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the action of the Governor and the Council in the matter of Senators Priest and Proctor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Indictments by the Grand Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Grand Jury to-day returned forty-nine true bills of indictment against Robt. H. Wishart, *alias* Wm. Batchelor, Geo. Myers, *alias* Geo. McMulligan, and Joshua R. Moreau, *alias* Robt. C. Johnson, *alias* Chas. Flemington, charging them with uttering fraudulent and forged coupons purporting to be attached to bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie western Railway Co. Geo. F. Hill and Lindsay Smith are the witnesses endorsed upon the backs of the bills.

THE INDIANS.

Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes on the War Path.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—The following was received from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming, and is official: "Two half-breed Sioux and one white man arrived here to-day from Fort Fetterman, and report that a large body of Sioux, Cheyenne and Arrapahoe warriors are on their way up the Sweet Water for the purpose of attacking the Shoshone agency. They are doing great damage to settlers in this locality."

The Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Reports to the Cotton Exchange show the following: Thirty-one parishes in Louisiana indicate an increase in acreage of four per cent. Twenty-six counties in Mississippi give an increase in the area planted of three per cent.; twenty-three counties in Arkansas, increase of acreage about three per cent. Middle Tennessee a decrease in acreage of fifteen per cent.; North Alabama, a decrease of seven per cent.; South Carolina, a decrease of one-half per cent.; Georgia, the same as last year; Memphis Department, a decrease of seven-eighths per cent.; Florida, a slight increase; Department of Alabama, three per cent. increase in acreage; Texas, seven per cent. increase. The stands are generally reported in good condition.

A PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

Something Regarding Rev. Audley Browne, Candidate for Governor.

Mr. Robert Audley Browne is of an old Pittsburgh family. His father was D. L. Browne, Esq., an officer of the United States and Merchants and Mechanics' Bank. His father-in-law was Wm. Eichbaum, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of Pittsburg, and connected with its growth and interests from 1796 till his death in 1867. Politically Mr. Browne's early attachments were Whig, but his principles led him to cast his first votes with the abolitionists, and afterwards with the other parties, successively organized to withstand the demands of slavery. He was born in 1821. In 1855 he pioneered public meetings in New Castle (where he then resided) in behalf of the free settlers of Kansas. Recognizing a conflict of violence as already inaugurated, and the imminent peril of free institutions, he threw himself into the Fremont campaign in 1856, and was one of the most active stump speakers of that period, especially in Lawrence and Mercer counties, where heavy majorities were given Fremont at the ensuing election. This constituted almost his only political campaign service, and for his devotion to the service then his expressed reason was that the country was then in its greatest danger, and needed the help of every patriotic citizen who discerned its danger. Later, when his party had the strength to carry its measures, he felt no such call of his was needed, and preferred supporting it in a less public way. But when at last the rebellion was inaugurated, and his country was to be defended in every department, he urged the support of the Government to the last degree, and cheerfully accepted the position of chaplain in the "Round Head" (100th P. V.) Regiment. His congregation, as pastor of which the pastor, were willing to allow him an absence of a year, and lengthened it until he felt he could better ask his discharge and return to the pressing duties that had been awaiting him at home. The intervening years had been employed in the most various service on the sea coast and in the interior, including the capture of Hilton Head, and the first seige of Charleston, the Pope campaign, Burnside's operations at Fredericksburg, and afterwards in Kentucky and East Tennessee, with the episode of the the services of the Ninth corps in the reduction of Vicksburg, and the capture of Jackson, Mississippi. They were years of hard and faithful service, in which the Chaplain shared common perils and hardships, and won the devoted love of the regiment and their confidence in his courage and fidelity to duty.

The pastor of a large congregation, Mr. Browne, would have hesitated to assume any additional labors, but when at the close of the war the Republicans of his county asked the use of his name as a military candidate for the Twenty-third Senatorial District, it was granted, and the result was his term of service in the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1866 to 1868. Here his position was never an equivocal one. Every one could know before hand on any given question where his voice and vote would be found, on any question involving public morals and the public good as against the enactions of politicians and corporations. He left his seat at the close of his term with an irreproachable record. Having in the interim become President of Westminster College, Lawrence county, he resigned his pastoral charge in 1867, having been its pastor since its origin in 1849. To this charge Mr. Browne returned in 1873, having spent a year or more of his absence in Titusville. Mr. Browne's congregation is a large and influential one. He is a minister of the United Presbyterian church; a student of Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., and Rev. J. T. Pinkerton, D. D., of the Western University, Pittsburgh, and the U. P. Theological Seminary, Allegheny. He is 53 years of age. His habits are those of a man accustomed to meet with men in all phases of life, but also a man of thought and study accustomed to address his fellow citizens from the platform, pulpit and forum. He is in figure tall and slender, and of striking appearance.

On all questions of public morals, including the Temperance reform, his views have always been distinctly pronounced, and his advocacy of the right has been open and earnest.

K.

SECOND EDITION

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

Rutherford B. Hayes Nominated for Governor.

The Platform Favors Equalizing the Value of the Coin and Paper Dollar.

A Tariff for Revenue Demanded.

Gen. Sherman's First Appearance in a Political Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—The Republican State Convention assembled at the Opera House at 11 A. M. Five hundred and forty-six delegates were present, many of them being men who have not been intimately connected with politics for some years. Hon. Lorenzo Sanford was made temporary chairman, and made an earnest speech. A special committee was appointed to invite General Sherman, now in the city, to visit the Convention, and the morning was given to routine business.

Speech by Gen. Sherman.

At the afternoon session Gen. Sherman accepted the invitation to visit the Convention, and presented themselves, and in the presence of the Governor and Council were qualified. A formal protest against the right of Senators Priest and Proctor to seats was presented by Senator Whitney, and ordered on file. Ballots for Governor resulted in the election of John W. Sanborn, who received the seven Democratic votes, the Republicans not voting. Five Republican Senators then withdrew from the Chamber, and other officers were chosen. The seceding Senators met in another room, and organized temporarily by electing G. H. Stowell President and Tyler Westgate Clerk, after which they adjourned.

Chas. P. Sanborn (Rep.) was elected Speaker, receiving 190 votes against 179 for Albert R. Hatch (Dem.) A message from the Senate was received, announcing that they had not organized. The protest of five Republican Senators was also received, stating that they had taken the oath, but refused to act with a body so long as Messrs. Priest and Proctor, of districts No. 2 and 4, were allowed seats in the body. The protest was placed on file. A resolution was introduced directing the Speaker to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the action of the Governor and the Council in the matter of Senators Priest and Proctor.

PHILADELPHIA.

Indictments by the Grand Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Grand Jury to-day returned forty-nine true bills of indictment against Robt. H. Wishart, *alias* Wm. Batchelor, Geo. Myers, *alias* Geo. McMulligan, and Joshua R. Moreau, *alias* Robt. C. Johnson, *alias* Chas. Flemington, charging them with uttering fraudulent and forged coupons purporting to be attached to bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie western Railway Co. Geo. F. Hill and Lindsay Smith are the witnesses endorsed upon the backs of the bills.

THE INDIANS.

Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes on the War Path.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—The following was received from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming, and is official: "Two half-breed Sioux and one white man arrived here to-day from Fort Fetterman, and report that a large body of Sioux, Cheyenne and Arrapahoe warriors are on their way up the Sweet Water for the purpose of attacking the Shoshone agency. They are doing great damage to settlers in this locality."

The Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Reports to the Cotton Exchange show the following: Thirty-one parishes in Louisiana indicate an increase in acreage of four per cent. Twenty-six counties in Mississippi give an increase in the area planted of three per cent.; twenty-three counties in Arkansas, increase of acreage about three per cent. Middle Tennessee a decrease in acreage of fifteen per cent.; North Alabama, a decrease of seven per cent.; South Carolina, a decrease of one-half per cent.; Georgia, the same as last year; Memphis Department, a decrease of seven-eighths per cent.; Florida, a slight increase; Department of Alabama, three per cent. increase in acreage; Texas, seven per cent. increase. The stands are generally reported in good condition.

NEW ORLEANS.

Testing the Constitutionality of the Funding Act—The Civil Rights Act Declared Unconstitutional.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Judge Bradley, yesterday, granted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the mandamus case of Macauley vs. Clinton. It will take up the question of the constitutionality of the Louisiana funding act of 1874.

In a civil rights case in the United States District Court yesterday, against Manager Greenwall, of the Opera House, the Judge decided that the demurrer be sustained and the indictment quashed, on the ground of the act being unconstitutional and that the indictment did not allege that complainant was a citizen of the United States. It is thought that other cases will be decided in a similar manner.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., June 3, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, cooler, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

The lower Missouri and the Ohio rivers at and below Cincinnati will probably rise. The lower Mississippi continue slowly falling.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The President has appointed Barbara Lewis Appraiser of Merchandise at Memphis.

—John McManus, of the firm of Seyferth, McManus & Co., ironmasters of Reading, Pa., died on Wednesday, aged 67.

—Chas. H. Landes, the founder of Vineland, N. J., who shot and seriously wounded Mr. Carruth, editor of the *Journal*, there, on the 19th of March last, was released on Wednesday in fifty thousand dollars bail.

—Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of Chevalier Dubois de Beanco, near Brussels, Belgium, about two years ago, has been extra lited at last. He sailed from New York for Europe on Tuesday in charge of an officer.

—The Erie Canal Board has adopted a resolution concerning the action of the New York Legislature in recommending that the rate of toll on lumber be fixed at three mills per 1,000 feet, thus making the toll on lumber the same as for wheat on the same tonnage.

—A Board of Engineer Officers, to consist of Major D. C. Houston, Captains G. L. Gillespie and S. M. Mansfield, has been appointed to meet at St. Joseph, Mich., on the 10th inst., to examine the harbor of St. Joseph and the construction of the railroad bridge across it, and report whether the bridge materially affects the commerce of the harbor. If so, in what manner its construction can be modified.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The City officers in Allegheny turned $2,682 54 into the Municipal Treasury last month.

....Four thousand four hundred and fifty-three books were taken out of the Allegheny Library last month.

....The surviving members of the 123d Regt., will meet in Wilson's Hall this evening to talk about a "Reunion."

....Mr. John McDonald has secured the contract for rebuilding the portion of the Work House recently destroyed.

....The Fifth avenue Commission meets to-day to consider the matter of awarding the contract for sidewalks on the avenue.

....The big pumping engine at the Allegheny water works is in good health again, and keeps the supply of water in the basin up to five feet.

....The Connellsville railroad officials and the Council of Braddock's Fields are to hold a pow-wow concerning the differences between them.

....Post 38, G. A. R., has returned a vote of thanks to Lieut. Long, and the police who took part in the procession on Decoration Day in Allegheny.

....The pacing race at Friendship Park, on Tuesday, was won by Polly and the trotting race by West End, who came in right end foremost.

....Reese Price, one of the city post-office letter carriers, was severely cut about the head yesterday by his wife while she was in a bad temper.

....The request of the Humane Society for the repair of railway tracks on Liberty street, near the elevator, has had the desired effect. Work was commenced yesterday.

....Many of the coal miners at Irwin's station have resumed work, and no more trouble is anticipated. Some of the ring-leaders of the strike were refused employment.

....A boy named Boyd, who was in the employ of the proprietors of the South Side saw mill on Twentieth street, was severely hurt a day or two ago by falling from a wagon.

....Henry Giant couldn't furnish three hundred dollars bail yesterday, and Mayor McCarthy sent him to jail for trial on a charge of enticing barrels of glassware from O'Hara's works.

....Dora Levison charged Lizzie Taylor with the larceny of two gold rings valued at $14, before Alderman Logan yesterday. The defendant was committed in default of bail for a hearing this morning.

....We have been requested to call the attention of Street Commissioner Lindman to the filthy condition of some of the alleys in the Seventh and Eighth wards—Poplar alley especially.

....James Grierson, the policeman who is charged before Alderman Lowry with the murder of Michael Carr, was yesterday admitted to bail, Judge Ewing fixing the amount of the bond at $6,000.

....Expenses for running the county are being reduced. The amount expended from January 1, 1874, to June 1st of last year, was $308,470.51. For the five months of 1875, ending June 1st, the amount was but $298,307.79. Six months of this time last year.

....The Forsythe estate sold last week, a forty-eight feet lot on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, at $250 a front foot, which, although lower than the estimated value of that property, is a gratifying indication that the demand for eligible lots is beginning to revive.

....During a storm which prevailed in Mahoning county, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, two men, named Crew and Brinn, were in a cornfield one mile south of Vienna Center, and they went under a tree for shelter. A bolt of lightning killed Crew immediately and dangerously injured Brinn.

....The citizens of the Second ward, Allegheny, are warming up on the removal of the drove yards. Lawyers have been engaged, and the case is to be pushed to an issue. Since we noted the fact, a week ago, general attention has been directed that way, and the people are thoroughly aroused.

....At a sale of portion of the effects of the late Jacob Glasser, at Mellwane's on Tuesday evening, 100 shares in the "Medas," "Advance," "Cherry Run," and other oil companies, defunct organizations, eight lots in Harrisburg, Hennepin county, Minnesota, a lot of due bills, etc., amounting to $1,500, sold for seven dollars.

....At a meeting of the Allegheny City Property Committee, last night, a number of bills which had been received for placing a new roof on the Good Will engine house were laid aside, and bids for repairs order—ed to be advertised for. Charles Dreinlaub got the contract for furnishing the city offices with ice at 24 cents per hundred pounds.

....There were issued from the Dispensary department of the Homœopathic Hospital nine hundred and sixty-five free prescriptions. During the month one hundred and thirty-five charity visits were made to those unable to come to the Dispensary. Dispensary open from eleven to twelve A. M., and from two to three P. M., except Sundays.

....Detective Roger O'Mara is to receive $140 for the capture of Murray and Meyers, the murderers of Farmer Wahl on Perrysville road last November. As there was no reward offered at the time for the arrest of the murderers, the County Commissioners thought the services of the officer should be recognized and decided on the amount to be paid him, as stated.

....The viewers appointed in the matter of assessing damages for benefits resulting from the grading and paving of Troy Hill road, Allegheny, have completed their labors and have notified property holders that they will hear them on the subject next Tuesday afternoon. The viewers are Messrs. John Gallaher, W. F. Richardson and R. H. Knox, and the total assessments foot up about $120,000.

....A five year old child of Mr. J. Duncan, of Hill street, near Fourth avenue, was badly scalded on Tuesday afternoon. It appears that a woman carrying a kettle filled with scalding water, tripped over the child and fell, the water completely drenching it. Dr. Treacy was summoned and found the little one suffering from scalds about the neck, shoulders and chest.

....The members of the Hutchinson Battery "excurt" this evening to Sewickley, and will be the guests of F. M. Hutchinson, Esq. A handsome set of colors is to be presented by Mr. H., which will be received on behalf of the battery by the commander, Captain James Walker. The excursionists, accompanied by the St. Cecelia band, will leave the Allegheny depot at 6:23 this evening, in special cars, and will return about midnight.

....The insurance companies interested have agreed to pay the the Riverside Iron Company $23,500 cash. This will make the loss, over the above insurance, to the Riverside Company, somewhere between five and ten thousand dollars. As has been stated, the company will rebuild the burned portions of their works immediately. In the meantime they are running ninety machines in the old mill, and expect to be running full as ever in a very short time.—*Weeling Intelligencer.*

....A dispatch from Pomeroy, of June 1st, from Capt. as the towboat Jno. A. Wood, for Pittsburgh, passed up with empty barges, a deck-hand fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered until this afternoon, when it was discovered floating near the Virginia shore, and hauled out by boys who were fishing. The body is in Mason City, West Virginia, unburied. Name or residence unknown. It is supposed that he lived in Pittsburgh.

....Mayor McCarthy should arm a policeman with an old fashioned blunderbuss, buy him two or three bags of bird shot and several pounds of powder, and then station him about six o'clock every evening on the East walk of the Hand street bridge, with instructions to pepper every young and old rascal who goes in swimming from the rafts moored at the wharf. It is a shame the way men and boys expose themselves at this place every evening, in full view of ladies and young girls constantly passing at a distance of not twenty rods. A charge of small shot wouldn't do much physical injury to any of these fellows, but might serve to remind them of the words of Byron, that,

"Indecency admits, but on defense,
The want of decency is the want of sense."

PERSONAL.

***Hon. James Hopkins, is in New York attending the dedication to-day of the new Masonic Temple.

***Bishop Domenec lectured in Uniontown, on Thursday evening, on "The Bible and the Catholic Church."

***Lawrence Cook has been appointed on the Union Depot police. He is an old officer, and always did his duty.

***Hon. S. J. Cross, of Rochester, who is well-known in this city, is lying at his residence in a very critical condition.

***It don't do for Braddock's Fields to get into a Hough about the Connellsville railroad disregarding its ordinances.

***Judge Kirkpatrick is to deliver the annual address before the students of Beaver College next commencement.

***President Grant is expected to be present at the commencement exercises at Washington and Jefferson College, June 30.

***"No Admitens," a sign in the Third ward, Allegheny, is commended to the attention of Alderman Smith, the leader in the proposed reduction of the number of school principals.

***Rev. Dr. Hodge lectured before the students of the Western University yesterday morning on the subject of "Miracles." It was a clear presentation of the theme, and an able and convincing argument, showing not only the possibility but the fact of miracles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached. R. P. WALLACE & CO.

McCandless, Jamison & Co.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Have just received a full line of
NEW STYLE STANDARD PRINTS
And Other Goods
Bought for cash at the recent great decline which they offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS
At less than cost of manufacturing. Prices always guaranteed as low as the goods can be bought elsewhere.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
200 bbls choice Brands Flour.
200 bbls Rye Flour.
1,000 sacks Corn Meal.
200 sacks Graham Flour.
500 bushels Prime Peach Blow Potatoes.
50 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar.
200 boxes New York State Cheese.
128 bundles Hoop Poles, (for kegs.)
I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Baker's Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, which I offer to the trade at low figures.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

Fish! Cheese!!
NEW No. 3 LARGE MACKEREL.
Full Weights. Lowest Figures.
NEW OHIO FACTORY CHEESE.
Best Brands. Prices Very Low.
Also the Celebrated "Union Brooms."
WATT, LANG & CO.

REPUBLICAN
Primary Elections.
In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding
PRIMARY ELECTIONS
In the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on
SATURDAY, June 12th, 1875,
Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to each of the following
COUNTY CONVENTIONS,
TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1875,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CONVENTION NO. 1
To be held in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Room No. 1, to nominate
One candidate for SHERIFF.

CONVENTION NO. 2
To be held in Common Pleas Court No

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

PASQUIER has been re-elected President of the French National Assembly,—an honor worthily bestowed.

PERSONS leaving the city for the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by leaving their orders at the office.

PITTSBURGH stands well in her reports at Washington, both as regards freedom from producing "crooked" whisky, and for general good conduct toward the Internal Revenue office.

FROM intimations that were developed within a few days, it becomes evident that the nomination for County Treasurer will be included in the list to be filled by the approaching Conventions. The Attorney General of the State has made a decision to this effect.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON has been, these many years, a consistent temperance man, and even now, when suspected of being on a tour designed to further his chances for the Presidential nomination, does not hesitate to speak out on the subject. He deserves credit for this, at least.

THE report of the Board of Health, for 1874, indicates that this organization has a large deal of very important work to perform, in providing for the health of the people of this city. The cost of all these precautions and labor of the Board, is less than twelve thousand dollars annually.

WE ARE relieved to know that the programme that was published of the honored gentlemen and their duties at the great Centennial, was wrong. It has not yet been determined upon. Let us hope the foretaste the Committee have had of what will follow unfortunate appointments will make them duly careful.

THE Indians, troublesome and childish as they are, have agreed to accept $25,000 from the Government for a portion of their lands in Nebraska. They still stand out, however, against giving up the Black Hills, and removing to Indian Territory. Suspicious, gloomy, and petulant, they are a source of trouble to the Commissioner. It seems very probable that the Government will yet be compelled to force them to the place selected for them.

THE political situation in New Hampshire is getting more interesting. Yesterday the Senate held a session, which resulted in a division—the Republicans withdrawing, and effecting a separate organization. This is but a legitimate result of the outrage perpetrated upon the people by the Governor and his clique, in declaring vacant the seats of two Republicans, and recognizing in their places two Democrats. The issue has thus been squarely made, and the result will be looked to all over the country with the greatest interest.

THE question might be asked, very properly, to what extent does Jay Gould own the United States Government? He was as completely served by Congress, in the case of the Pacific Mail Company, as though he were the titled possessor of that illustrious body. Now the United States Court adjudges the payment, by the Government, to his Union Pacific Railroad, the stock of which he is industriously bulling to higher figures, over half a million dollars for freights. At the same time, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the Government has advanced the two Pacific roads *twenty millions of dollars*, on interest account. Why should not Gould prosper?

SWITZERLAND has the honor of having originated another useful feature to the Postoffice department,—that of the collection of small sums by means of an order or draft. Germany has entered into an arrangement with Switzerland, by means of which the collecting system is made international, as between those two countries. Its advantage consists in a saving of expense, and this is quite considerable. Ten cents is the entire charge for the collection made, including the blank order, its transmission, presentation and the return of the money. In Switzerland the amount collectible on any one order is limited to $100 or under,—and in Germany to $35. The system is a most excellent one, and might be adopted in this country to excellent advantage.

IT is declared by the *Post* that the Democracy of Allegheny county constitute a particularly happy family. They have no cliques or rings, no factions or sore heads, but all is lovely and amicable. We like all this exceedingly, and have only to say in return that there are many of the faithful who entertain very different views from the *Post*. There is no concealment that the Barr ring triumphed in the Tuesday fight, and that the opposite faction are exceedingly sore over it. Indeed, it will not be a surprising event if there should be two full Democratic tickets in the field this Fall. It should be borne in mind that faithful Democrats do not always confine their declarations to their own favored few,—but are willing to communicate beyond the family limits. From expressions thus received, we are happy to correct the misapprehensions of the *Post*, and to declare that there are all the elements of a pandemonium existing among the party. And if surmises that are freely expressed as to what the Barr triumph actually means are fully realized, we will have a louder howl still, ere long. While Mr. Hopkins and his adherents are Democrats, we have yet to know that they have adopted the ecclesiastico-political policy of the Catholic Church.

THE failure of certain iron houses in England, while not likely to be attended by the embarrassment predicted by the London *Times*, is yet a very serious event. It shows that the iron manufacturers and dealers there are passing through a stress as severe as that which is now upon this country. Indeed, it may be questioned whether our manufacturers are not in better position than those of England. While the demand for iron in this country does not at all equal the supply, there is nevertheless a demand, and this seems to keep up an interchange, which enables our manufacturers to get along. There is quite as much financial pressure in England and on the Continent as in this country. The vast accumulation of loanable funds, in the great money centres there, serves to relieve them very materially; but even with this, there has been a falling off in trade, and loss of custom, which has caused great distress, and has developed important failures. It is probable that an over-production of manufactured articles has taken place in the entire world, and a curtailment of production is essential to the restoration of prosperity again. It is a nice question whether there should not be more of agricultural and less of manufacturing labor.

THE proposition of the Nation Trust Company creditors, made to Councils, on Monday, is eliciting considerable comment, and very properly, as we think, of a sympathetic kind. There are some facts bearing on this case that have not been as clearly stated as they should have been. We will place, in their order, a number of these, which will do something toward aiding in the formation of a careful judgment. 1. The money of the city, which became involved in the Nation Trust Company's failure, was voluntarily surrendered to that Company by the officer having the bonds in charge. 2. The person who received them was the executive officer of the Company, and the entire transaction took place certainly without the knowledge of the stockholders, if not of the directors as well. 3. When the explosion came, the majority, if not all, of the stockholders, having property, came forward manfully and honestly and paid $110,000 of their indebtedness to the city. 4. The Receiver, into whose hands this large amount was paid, deposited a portion, amounting to $35,000, with a firm that failed, and a second loss was thus added to the first, to be borne by the stockholders. 5. It is claimed that to press the mortgages that have been given, in view of the depreciation of property that has taken place since the failure of the Trust Company, and the giving of these mortgages, will result in the city securing but little, if any, more than is voluntarily and promptly offered, as such foreclosure of mortgages will bring others creditors into the account. 6. In any event, to press the case will ruin many deserving, excellent men, break up their business, injure and embarrass others, and possibly entail as much incidental loss on the city as would result if their offer were accepted. They offer 40 per cent.—a transaction frequently resorted to among private creditors. That the stockholders are entirely innocent and honest sufferers, none can doubt. We do not wish to intrude in, or take any improper part in this case; yet we view it as we would that of private citizens dealing with each other. We think kindness, generosity and mercy always pay, if exercised toward honest debtors. These are our own citizens, tax-payers, and industrious men. Does not common charity call for concession and mercy?

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The Ohio State Republican Convention, yesterday put in nomination for Governor, General R. B. Hayes, of Sandusky. The nomination is an excellent one. General Hayes was a gallant soldier, and in civil life has given evidence of high administrative abilities. He once occupied the Gubernatorial office, and gave general satisfaction, and this nomination is but a worthy tribute to the excellencies of one who, as a soldier and civilian, has proven himself to be a superior man.

The remainder of the ticket is also worthy of the support of every true Republican in Ohio. The resolutions adopted—as will be seen by our telegraphic news—touches upon the most absorbing political questions of the day, and there is a frank, outspoken expression of sentiment which leaves no doubt as to where Ohio Republicanism stands.

The Convention certainly has done its work well, and the result cannot but be satisfactory to the mass of the people who love the principles of the party, and who, under such leaders, can fight with enthusiasm again, under the old flag. Half of the battle has been fought in Ohio, by the good work of the Convention.

A NEW ISSUE.

The Republicans of Ohio have determined to meet boldly an issue which is being forced into our politics by the Roman Catholic Church, —that of a division of the school funds, and their appropriation, *pro rata*, to the sectarian schools. There come to us so many intimations that this issue is to be secretly introduced in the canvass in this State, that it will, at all events, be well for Republicans and Protestant Democrats to fairly understand the situation. If we have the issue brought in at all, it will be by the Catholics going bodily to the support of the Democratic party,—or as nearly so as their ecclesiastics can control,—in return for an assurance, or promise, that that party will favor their views as to the division of the School Fund. Whether they will aim to control the nominations, by putting Catholics on the ticket, we do not undertake to say. Our presumption is, that they are too shrewd for this, as it is more important to gain the legal recognition they want, than to put persons of their own faith in office. Aside from significant circumstances from other parts of the State pointing to the conclusion that we have properly stated their purposes, it may be noticed that Mr. Barr (an honorable man, but naturally in accord with his Church), has, it is believed, captured a majority of the delegates from this county after a fight of very unusual bitterness. Also that the *Dispatch*, claiming to be Independent Republican, but known to have Catholic proclivities, has not only refrained from any decided endorsement of our State ticket, but has belittled and criticised the work of the Republican Convention, in a manner that bespeaks very decided hostility; and this in the face of the fact, that the ticket and platform meet the general and unreserved commendation of the Republican party. The facts above mentioned may not contain the significance we attribute to them, but they are noticeable in the presence of other facts which we will proceed to state.

The Catholic Church, in this country, has totally changed its ground of attack against our public school system,—and this with a unity that clearly indicates that the inspiration has come from a high source within the Church, and that the battle is to be bitterly waged. Hostility to the Bible in the public schools has been abandoned, and, in place of it, the demand is made for a division of the public school funds among the sectarian schools. The design is apparent. It is to partially or entirely maintain the schools of the Church out of the public funds, and then withdraw Catholic children from our public schools, and educate them in those established by the Church, and maintained, in whole or in part, by the public moneys. It is, in brief, the identical contest that is being waged in Germany, by the Ultramontanes, brought here, and applied to the public school system of this country. The right or wrong of it we do not propose to discuss elaborately at this time. Briefly stated, the general facts, *pro* and *con.*, on which this agitation rests, can be stated as follows: The Catholics think, that the intermingling of children of their faith, with those of the Protestant faith, in our public schools, tends to estrange them from their Church. Hitherto this result has been specifically credited to the presence of the Bible in the public schools. Now, as we understand it, this view has been broadened, and the public school system *per se*, irrespective of the presence or absence of the Bible, is credited with the loss of membership thus referred to. As a remedy they demand their *pro rata* of the public school moneys, that they may expend them in their own way. This demand admitted, and it would certainly, and inevitably destroy our public school system. Its logic is simply this: If one Church can be gratified in this particular, all must be; and as all children are in some sense included in the several denominations, if we divide the school moneys among them, our public unsectarian schools will have neither money nor children; and, hence, must be abandoned. Thus it is an attack that menaces the destruction of the system itself.

This contest is being waged in New York, and the Catholics have gained some preliminary advantages there. In New Jersey, last Winter, a bitter fight was waged, growing out of an effort on the part of the Catholics to secure the religious control of all State institutions, including the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. In this State, last Winter, they had enough power in the Legislature to hold charitable appropriations in abeyance, until certain religious demands of theirs were privately conceded. In Ohio, last Winter, they openly claimed to have elected the Democrats in the Legislature, and demanded with threats the passage of a bill, granting them certain concessions out of the school fund of the State. Their power was so great that they triumphed. This explains how this issue has developed, and why the Republicans of Ohio have so boldly met the issue forced upon them. They lose nothing by it, for in that State, at least, *the Catholic Church had formed a league with the Democratic party.* On the one side it gave it power, and in return demanded that it should have such concessions as it desired out of the public school funds.

We have every reason for believing that such an arrangement as exists in Ohio between the Democracy and the Catholics is either in process of being made, or has already been consummated in this State. We have no especial advice to offer to the Republican party on the subject at the present, other than that the movement be closely watched. We should be alive to every possible plan, and be ready to checkmate it. It will argue not for the astuteness of our political leaders if a march is stolen upon us, as it was on the Republicans of Ohio last year. We would prefer to keep ecclesiastical and church matters out of politics, and leave all issues that refer to well being of religious organizations to the calm temper, and good sense of the people, irrespective of political considerations. And even now, we have no desire to reflect upon the Catholic Church, or to interfere with measures it may deem essential to its interests. But if it has joined in with the Democracy, or shall do it, the lines had as well be promptly drawn. In such an event, the battle will be fought to the end.

PERSONAL.

THE delicate minded Boston belle speaks of Spotted Tail as Mr. Variegated Narrative.

SECRETARY FISH is receiving an amount of very cautious commendation for the Presidency.

THE Prince of Wales, according to pictures of him, bears a strong resemblance to Henry VIII.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF is at Baden Baden where he proposes to remain for three weeks or a month.

MRS. BLOOMER, inventor of the costume thus named, lives in Iowa, and is a sincere friend of Susan B. Anthony.

GATH is writing up Evarts and Porter for the St. Louis *Times*. He believes Beecher will get a verdict in his favor.

THE report that Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has declined to deliver the oration before the Yale Law School, at the next Commencement, proves to have been incorrect. He accepted the invitation more than a month ago.

THE license bond of Thomas Jefferson for fifty pounds, to be enforced "in case of the existence of lawful cause to obstruct a marriage between the said Thomas Jefferson and Martha Skelton, widow," has just been deposited in the State library at Richmond.

BISHOP W. H. ODENHEIMER, of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern New Jersey, arrived from Europe on Sunday in the Germania, and is stopping with the Rev. Dr. George Zabriskie Gray, at Bergen Point, N. J. He is represented as being greatly improved in health.

THE Rev. Dr. Pallows, D. D., president of the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ills., has resigned the presidency of that institution and is about to sever his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church and attach himself to the Reformed Episcopal Church, and in July will become rector of St. Paul's Church, of Chicago.

GAMBLING for enormous stakes still continues in the miniature kingdom of Monaco. At the saloon of M. Le Blanc, an American is said to have lost recently $150,000, and a Russian Princess $1,500,000, at which she went raving mad. A Scotch Duke won $60,000 in less than half an hour, and lost all of that and a great deal more before the end of the same day. There were three cases of suicide within a week, owing to disastrous losses. The Prince of Monaco receives a yearly rental of $150,000 for the saloon, and hence he is not disposed to disturb it.

IT is still uncertain whether Garibaldi will accept the 50,000 francs annuity for life and 50,000 francs additional, with the remainder to his heirs in perpetuity, to which the Italian Senate has just given its consent, as with the dotation allotted to the Pope, arrears cannot be claimed after the lapse of five years. Just as if within a year the Pope, if he does not accept the 15,000,000 lire accumulating to his credit during five years, will forfeit his right to the arrears, so Garibaldi, if by 1879 he does not draw the accumulated annuity, will only be entitled in 1880 to 100,000 lire.

BELLE BOYD, or at least a lady who represents herself as the original Belle Boyd, who gained a reputation during the war as a spy, appears to be still alive and to retain some of her warlike instincts. At Opelika, Alabama, as a train was leaving for Atlanta a few days ago, a negro entered the car and knocked down. Belle Boyd, who had been lecturing at Opelika, was seated in the car reading, but when the negro entered the car she dropped literary pursuits at once. Her eyes flamed and she at once lugged out a pistol, which she brought to bear upon the gentleman of color, at the same time ordering him to leave the car. He left at once. Then the gory-minded female resumed her reading.

OGONTZ (the name of Jay Cooke's country residence, just now for sale) was so called in honor of an old Indian chief, who ruled his tribe on the shores of Lake Erie, near the present site of Sandusky, Ohio, when Elentheros Cooke, the father of Jay Cooke, first settled there. The Cooke family was full of stories about the friendship of this Indian, and when Jay Cooke's mother came to visit him, in her old age, in the new house he had just erected, they agreed to call it after the Indian friend of other days. Work was begun on this costly structure the day after the fall of Richmond, and it was not at the time to have been built entirely out of Mr. Cooke's current income for the year.

MRS. H. B. STOWE has written the following letter to a friend in Cincinnati concerning the origin of the idea of her character of "Uncle Tom" in the book which made her famous: "The first conception of the character of 'Uncle Tom' came to me while I was living in Cincinnati. I had a free woman cook, whose husband was a slave in Kentucky, and had the management of his master's place. I used to write her letters for her to him. She said that he was such a Christian she could not get him to run away from his trust, though his master constantly broke his word to him, having repeatedly promised to emancipate him at certain times, but never doing it. Whether he ever got free I never heard. This was the first suggestion of the character. Other incidents were added by reading the 'Life of Father Henson in Canada.'"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT's astonishing to see how little there is of some ladies in these days of contracted skirts.

ONE of the uninitiated says he supposes that Masons are only a higher sort of hodfellows.

THE Board of Education in Troy, New York, have lately passed a resolution excluding the Bible from the public schools.

A DISPATCH from London states that the specie on board the wrecked steamer Schiller remains undiscovered. Mutilated bodies of the victims of the disaster continue to come ashore.

HYDROPHOBIA is reported to be raging terribly in Texas among wolves and all animals that they bite. Farmers are having to kill their stock. The report comes from Castroville.

OF course, nothing is hereby insinuated, but if the administration of Massachusetts was Republican instead of Democratic, we would hear some startling things said about Radical misrule in connection with all those murders, and fires, and explosions.

A GENTLEMAN of fortune proposes to effect the removal to England at his own expense of the fallen obelisk at Alexandria, fellow to the so-called Cleopatra's Needle. The cost of removal will be about £10,000, and the method of transport recommended is a huge raft.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE cases of smallpox have been reported in the city of New York for the week ending May 29. The disease appears to be on the increase. The presence of this loathsome disease in the great metropolis should make our health authorities doubly vigilant.

FRENCH and German vital statistics are said to show that Jews have an averge of five years greater longevity than Christians, and are less prone to both zymotic and constitutional disease. And the moral of that is that judicious intermarriages can't be so prejudicial as some writers assert.

A VIOLENT rain and wind storm occurred at Indianapolis, on Tuesday night, which continued from the early part of the evening until after midnight. Considerable damage was done to several railroads by the washing away of small bridges and culverts, delaying the night trains. A freight train on the Bellefontaine road ran into a culvert near Oakland, wrecking seven or eight cars. The conductor, engineer, fireman, and one brakeman are reported drowned.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.

Trip from Kansas to Colorado.

The Prospect for an Abundant Wheat Harvest in Kansas—The Locust Plague in Colorado—Wheat, Corn and Oats Devoured—Mining Operations—The Vice President Prospecting—A Romantic Story of Governor Gilpin, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 27, 1875.

I left Kansas a little more than a week ago to spend the Summer among the springs in the Rocky Mountains, or near them. My health requires this, for it is somewhat impaired. These spring are good; but as soon as the snow melts off the more lofty passes it is my intention to go to one of the numerous hot suphur springs in the heart of the great mountain system.

An Abundant Harvest Probable.

When I left Kansas the destitution was still severe; but warm weather, more activity, more employment, and, better than all, a first rate prospect of an abundant wheat harvest, had greatly mitigated the distress and given to the people hope, courage, and cheerfulness. In some of the eastern counties the young locusts, which came as the sand of sea in multitude, were doing some mischief—very serious in some localities; but as we come westward they are less and less numerous. In the meridian of Topeka very little harm is done—west of that none that I could observe or hear of. In districts earliest visited last year, and most devastated, but little *seed* was left, while those where the pest was latest, got the most, to wit: the eastern border of Kansas and the western part of Missouri. In some sections of the last named State the destruction is terrible—wheat, oats, corn and gardens, all devoured.

As I passed from home westward I was greatly charmed at the sight of the growing crops. The fields of wheat—more of which was sown last fall than ever before—seemed to be all good. About twenty miles west of Junction City, in the valley of the Smoky Hill river, we passed one body of wheat of fifteen hundred acres. The railroad skirted it for three or four miles. I watched it closely, and did not see a single bare or thin spot. Whether it belonged to one or several owners, I did not learn. Oats, corn and grass looked equally fine. While you have had a backward spring, we have had a very favorable one—a little cool, to be sure; but so much the better for the wheat—and sufficient rain, but not too much. A few days before I left, I met an intelligent gentleman from the center of Pennsylvania who had just arrived. He said the wheat of Kansas surpassed that of any State through which he had passed, and he had not reached the last wheat district.

The Relief Afforded Kansas.

We have had a terrible winter, but the crops of this year will, I think, put Kansas all right again. God bless the generous people east of the Mississippi who fed and clothed our suffering people in the great calamity entailed upon them by two successive crop failures; for had they not done so thousands must have perished. Our State Central Relief Committee did their part well and faithfully and well. Many others labored in their respective localities in the work of dealing out relief, some individually, and some as county, township, or local organizations. It was the pleasure of many kind Christian people to make me their almoner, and from them I received in cash $1,504.05, and eight boxes of clothing, and from the State Central Committee about three tons of breadstuffs, beans, &c. Still I had not as much as was needed, but it sufficed to keep any around me from starving. Many hats feet were covered, and many a tattered garment was replaced by a better one. As all, or nearly all, that I received came from members of the Presbyterian Church I have sent a more full report to the *Presbyterian Banner* of your city, which will doubtless appear as soon as the pressure occasioned by the proceedings of the General Assembly shall be over. This is probably the last I shall give you on that subject.

Locust Plague in Colorado.

Along the mountain front in Colorado, where irrigation from mountain streams is practicable, agriculture is carried on with great success. Wheat of the very finest quality, averages thirty bushels to the acre, and in some cases reaches sixty. It is sown in the Spring. This year myriads of locusts were hatched out from the eggs of last year, and nearly all the wheat and other crops from the Divide (fifty miles south of Denver) to the northern boundary of the Territory and beyond, are devoured and the country left desolate. Coming from Denver, this way the railroad passes up the valley of the South Platte about sixteen miles, and then that of Cherry creek, a still greater distance, a beautiful and well cultivated tract, and in the whole of it I did not see a single field of wheat, oats or barley. The farmers are as greatly discouraged as those of Kansas were last fall, and will be much straitened. But Colorado differs from Kansas. In the one, mining is the great interest; in the other agriculture is almost the sole resource. So, while many individuals will be impoverished, the Territory as a whole, may still be prosperous. I think Kansas will have enough to spare to feed Colorado.

The Mining Business.

I shall not talk to you in this letter about mining, further than to say that that business is rapidly increasing, and is passing out of the hands of wild and unscrupulous adventurers into those of men who will prosecute it as systematically as any other branch of productive industry is carried on.

This town has doubled in size and quadrupled in value since I was here two years and a half ago. Its population is now from 3,000 to 3,500, and a more refined, intelligent, orderly and moral community of the same size, could not be found in any eastern State. They have seven church edifices, all neat and some beautiful, especially the Episcopalian, and a splendid school building of stone, but not a single drinking house.

Vice President Wilson's Visit.

Yesterday Vice President Wilson paid us a visit. He arrived on a special train from Denver about 10 A. M. A procession of ten or a dozen carriages was in waiting. I was favored with an invitation. After driving through one or two of the principal streets, we struck over to a swell east of the town, where a magnificent view of the mountain front, including Pike's Peak, now beautifully clad in snow, and of this charming valley, in the midst of which lies this town in its fresh and quiet beauty. Such a panorama is rarely found. We then returned diagonally through the town, crossed Fountain Creek on a bridge, mounted a broad mesa from which other splendid views are obtained, entered the grounds of magnificent mountain nest called Glen Eyrie, where Gen. Palmer, President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, has his residence. After rambling about in this while, and having a few words of pleasant chat with that gentleman and his wife, the party remounted and proceeded through the Garden of the Gods, and thence up a romantic mountain gorge, dotted with beautiful residences, to the spacious hotel of Manitou (the name of the Great Spirit in the Ute dialect), and close to the Soda Springs, which give this locality its celebrity and name, and we dined and had a pleasant social time. We then returned to town, when Gen. Wilson and his Denver friends took the cars and returned.

That gentleman appears to be in fine health, and he says he is. He intends to go as far North as Cheyenne, and then turn his face eastward.

The Eccentric Governor Gilpin, and His Romantic Love Story.

Governor Gilpin, the eccentric and enthusiastic pioneer of this great mountain region, was of the party. I was glad to see him, not having met him for seven years. He looks younger than when I last saw him. He lived a bachelor until he reached the verge of three score. In earlier life he paid his addresses to a lady; but whether he made any promises to him I do not know. Be that as it may, she married another man and became the mother of several children. Not long ago she became a widow, when the Governor renewed his suit, was accepted, married her, and a few days ago became the father of a son and daughter born simultaneously. While here yesterday he bore our congratulations, intermingled with a little banter, with exemplary fortitude and patience. At Manitou I nominated him as the first Governor of the State of Colorado. The vote in the affirmative was unanimous. Colorado might do worse.

But I must stop somewhere. You will probably soon hear from me again. Yours as ever, J. C.

THE REE INDIANS.

An Interesting Description of an Indian Funeral.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Few travellers in the far West have perhaps had the opportunity of witnessing the interesting sight of an Indian funeral. Last Summer I was a guest of Col. Yates, of the Seventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory. This military post is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, nearly opposite Bismarck, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and distant about six miles from that place. While at Lincoln I had the pleasure of seeing General Custar's expedition start out for the Black Hills, and I must compliment the General for the fine appearance the troops and supply train presented. He apparently spared no efforts in arranging a perfect organization. I might go more into detail on this subject but must return and relate the Indian story I had started out to tell.

The Ree Indians, part of a small, weak tribe, have divided themselves into two bands, one stationed at Fort Lincoln, where they act for the most part as scouts, etc., and the other at Fort Stevenson and Berthold, further up the Missouri river. As a rule they are a cowardly set, never venturing far from their "tepis" (tents), as they greatly fear the Sioux, who roam the Dekota plains west of the Missouri in every direction, intimidating the weaker tribes. I have seen a number of tribes of Indians, but have observed but little difference in their habits. Their dances are all alike, though the Sioux may be somewhat more graceful in their movements.

One day, standing in the rear of Col. Yates' house, which looked out on high rolling hills towards the west, I observed a number of Indian "bucks" and squaws walking toward the hills, dressed in dark blue blankets—a strage sight of itself, as they are such admirers of the bright colors. They were moving slowly, separated as far as possible, going in one general direction, American-like. I followed at a respectful distance, out of curiosity. After a half mile walk I came to the soldiers' grave-yard. Here I found the Indians squatted on the ground, curled up in their dark blankets, at a little distance resembling logs and stumps more than human beings. Not a sound was uttered, and I stood amidst the tranquil scene some time; finally I observed two squaws approaching dressed in ballet style, having no leggins on, and their blankets looped up above their knees. As soon as they were observed by the Indians, who still remained in their prostrate position, they set up a rolling kind of song. As the squaws drew nearer the song increased in strength and disagreeableness (which once heard can never be forgotten). Up to this time the corpse of the young brave had not appeared. As I stood holding on to a tombstone, two of the largest and most powerful looking Indians suddenly rose and approached me with the strangest gestures, grunting "ugh! ugh!" I thought of course, I was a goner, after the style of heroes in Beadle's dime novels, but I presently discovered they merely wanted me to dig the grave—a strange request, as my experience in that line extended no further than having seen the operation performed by the grave digger in "Hamlet." As they had no picks or shovels I made two of them go to the post with me and we presently returned with the officer of the day, Lieut. Ogle, who came to see that they would make a good job of it. The bucks stared blandly at the implements, seeming not to understand their use, though I rather suspect they were too lazy and thought it white man's duty, not only to feed poor Indians, but dig their graves. Finally, at Lieut. Ogle's suggestion, I got them to understand with furious gesticulation, what was required. It was amusing to hear the bucks humph and grunt as they worked like old wood choppers. I fairly believe they would have taken a year to dig that grave had it not been for a few soldiers who having come up, kindly volunteered their services. There is nothing that a soldier would so willingly do as help bury an Indian. Their labors were rewarded with "ugh!" and "how!"—words with the Indians which serve for "how are you," and "thank you," and which are well understood by the whites on the plains.

Finally the grave was dug, the coffin lowered and the body covered up. Then began the wailing. Talk of grief, and then say, the Indians cannot express their woes. Indians take a horrible way to express their loss of the brave. It appeared that the two squaws without leggins, were the wives of the deceased brave, who had died only the day before, having accidentally shot himself with a pistol. Their legs were fearfully lacerated and the blood streamed down over their calves and small ankles to their feet. Another bright looking squaw, a relative of the deceased, cut off all her hair, which she held in her hands, and she scattered it over the surface of the grave. I was greatly tempted to purloin a lock of this raven black hair, but better instincts prevented me from doing this piece of sacrilege. Bead work, bits of buckskin and calico were also scattered or planted on the grave—and a pole ten feet high, wrapped with muslin, etc., erected as a sort of tombstone. After this the Indians all arose, chanting a dull, monotonous, gloomy sound, cried and howled, repeated some words, and finally departed as they came, one by one, holding no converse with each other. No one ever disturbs the graves of the Indians. For several days after a funeral they continue to chant their melancholy dirges, after clustering in groups, grouning as if suffering great physical pain. At times they will march off separately, in different directions, to distant points, wailing and almost choked apparently, to find expression to their grief. It is really agonizing to one of a sensitive nature to hear them giving vent to their expressive lamentations.

The Sioux Indians do not bury their dead, but fasten them on kind of biers, on four posts, eight feet above the ground, beyond the reach of prairie dogs and wolves. All along the Missouri such graves can be seen from the passing steamer, and often in deserted places where the crumbling skeletons in their scanty blanket shrouds, broken down by the storms, eventually to be consumed by prairie fires. G. G. R.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

Some of the Attractions of the Place — Healthfulness of the Neighborhood—Beauty of the Surrounding Scenery — Pittsburgh Girls at School.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 29, 1875.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Presuming that a few lines from a resident of the Iron City sojourning at this place would be of some interest to a few of your readers, I take occasion to trespass upon your time and space. Hollidaysburg is one of the oldest towns in the State, and is named after a family by the name of Holliday, who were among the first settlers of this neighborhood. During the days of the old canal boat and old fashioned stage coach it was a place of considerable importance and familiar to the commercial and travelling public, but since the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the new order of things inaugurated thereby, leaving Hollidaysburg off the main line, Altoona sprung into existence and sapped the energy, enterprise and prosperity of Hollidaysburg, and became an important place, and Hollidaysburg, as if she had reached the highest pinnacle, &c., halted in her growth. The population is about three thousand, and increases from natural causes only, emigration doing very little for the place. The town is located on an eminence, with the prospect in every direction. At every advantures into those of men who will turn one is greeted with a view of the finest mountain scenery as can be found in our State. The old Alleghenies look their grandest in this neighborhood. You look off in the distance and feast your eyes upon the grandeur and beauty of peak after peak, range after range, until at last some huge black ridge touches the clouds and denies a further view. An idea of the healthiness of the place would not be better conveyed than was conveyed to your correspondent by a young physician of this place, who, when interviewed upon that subject, responded that it was irrepressibly healthy. If irrepressibly healthy according to Esculapian ideas this place must be, what a Mecca for diseased humanity. It strikes all strangers who have visited Hollidaysburg that it would be an elegant place for a summer resort, for it combines great advantages for that purpose than many of the popular resorts of the country now have, and if some of the solid men of the town would unloose their purse strings and erect a hotel adapted for summer boarders, they would be remunerated for the outlay, besides conferring a lasting obligation upon their fellow townsmen. The residents of the place are known for their hospitality and vie with each other in making the stay of strangers among them pleasant. All points of interest are shown, the fine residences are pointed out and you are earnestly requested not to leave town until you see the jail. Is Hollidaysburg as well as every other place, the worst people sometimes live in the best houses, and so the jail, with the exception of the Seminary building, is the finest building in town. To see Hollidaysburg without seeing the jail is like seeing America without Niagara. Undoubtedly the finest structure in town is the Seminary building, which is the pride of the place. It is situated on the highest point of the town, with fine views of the mountain scenery in every direction. It is now in charge of Rev. Joseph Waugh, a gentleman eminently qualified for the position. The curriculum of studies embraces all contained in a thorough collegiate course. They combine in the institution physical with mental culture, and as much care is taken in the cultivation and development of the physical nature as is taken in the cultivation and development of the mind, which should be the practice and aim in all institutions of learning. The result of this training is well illustrated in the rosy cheeks and smiling faces of about eighty as healthy looking girls as could be gathered together in the land. This institution, since its establishment in 1868, has been filled to its full capacity, and among those from Pittsburgh availing themselves of its advantages, I notice the names of Misses Carrie Bingham, Mary Hedges, Melissa and Sarah E. Hunter, Bella D. and Clara M. Lewis, Clara McKelvy, Helen E. Rook, Sarah E. Scott and Mary R. Updyke. R.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $776,251.66
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Over Girard Savings Bank.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

UNION REFUGEES!
And other fine Parian Groups.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 2.
VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In New and Desirable
SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Plain, Striped and Plaid
Hernanis and Grenadines,
From 8½c to $2.50 per yard.
At 10c and 12½c.
New Summer Poplins, &c.
AT 18¾ CENTS, NEW
Summer Plaids, Poplins, &c.
AT 25 CENTS, Great Variety of
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT 50 CENTS,
SILK AND WOOL PONGEES,
In Desirable Shades,
Extra Good Bargains in
Dress Linens,
All qualities from 12½c per yard upward.
BLACK AND COLORED
MOHAIR ALPACAS!
Most Remarkable Bargains in all qualities.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS
Bargains unsurpassed in the United States.
At $1, $1.25 and $1.50, Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.75 to $3.50, Best Black Dress Silks.
New Plain and Striped Dress Silks, all qualities.
Bargains in Japanese and Summer Silks.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, June 2.
NEW SUMMER STYLES
IN
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Ladies' Linen Suits from $4 upward,
Ladies' Poplin Suits from $4.50 upward,
Black Hernani Suits at $6.
Ladies' White Suits, all prices.
Serge, Poplin and Debege Suits.
Black and Colored Alpaca Suits.
Linen Dusters, &c.
New Lace Sacques, Shawls, &c,
New Cashmere and Silk Sacques, &c.
New Summer Shawls.
Misses' Ready Made Suits.
Infants' and Children's Suits and Dresses.
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
Muslin Underwear,
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,
All Sizes and Qualities.
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
FOR
SUMMER WEAR.
Summer Underwear, all kinds.
Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts.
Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
New Silk Neckwear.
Linen and Paper

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed a Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 3, 1875.

Action and reaction are ever the attendant features of recovery from financial and business prostration. This law is illustrated in the case before us. A few days since we chronicled an active demand for money, and a hopeful, cheerful feeling in business circles. Yesterday, while a moderate activity prevailed, there was less hopefulness and not so large a demand. We judge this will again be supplanted by a more hopeful feeling. Business is really recovering, gradually, from its depression, but its full recovery must not be expected under a year, and possibly not until after the Presidential election. The causes of the depression of trade are something of a more universal character than the question of currency, which is confined to the United States, while the depression of trade extends throughout the commercial world. In Europe, there are but two countries that are comparatively prosperous at the present time—France and England. In all the rest, and especially in Germany, trade and industry are stagnant. The depression of the iron trade is general throughout the world. The production of pig iron in Scotland was less in 1874 than in any of the last twenty years. At one time there were only thirty-two furnaces blowing out of 132 erected, and the production was 400,000 tons less than in 1870. Russia, notwithstanding its activity in railroad building, imported only 5,221,000 pounds of rails, against 119,000 in 1873. In Prussia the large steel works of Krupp have discharged some thousand workmen, and the Borsig manufactory of engines at Berlin—the most extensive in Germany—has had to protect itself by taking a similar step. Last month the largest Austrian manufactory of engines, Sigl, dispensed with 2,000 hands, for the reason that it had neither orders nor sufficient working capital. The Government, however, in true Austrian fashion, remedied both misfortunes by advancing capital to the works and by causing some of the railroads to give extensive orders for rolling stock.

The London *Economist*, in commenting on the commercial depression which exists in both North and South America, advances the theory that in all countries devoted to raising agricultural products, raw materials, and especially food products, the business of production is peculiarly liable to be overdone; and argues that as manufacturing countries are not as much exposed to the danger of over-production, they have an advantage over the more purely agricultural countries, which accounts for the present comparative prosperity of England as contrasted with the state of the American populations, and those of France and Germany, also large food-producing nations. There is unquestionably a vein of truth in the *Economist's* theory about over-production of foodstuffs.

The most important cause is, we think, the sudden cessation of railroad building in the United States and Territories. This is the great cause of the depression of the iron trade throughout the world at the present time. Of course railroad building is not one of the industries that can be continued, because railroads are not consumed; once built, they are permanent except in so far as they must be kept in repair; but the progress of civilization has so increased the industrial force of the world that there is no other course for civilized nations than to go on creating additional facilities and improvements of one kind or another, or else retrograde toward barbarism.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¾	5-20's 1867	124⅝
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	124¾	1868 coupons	124¾
5-20's 1862	117⅝	10-40's	117⅝
" 1864	117⅝	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	121¾	New 5 per cents	117⅛
" 1865 new	123⅜	10-40's—coupons	118¾

New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛
Erie	18	Union Pacific	74⅝
I. C.	100¾	Toledo & Wabash	19½
C. C. & I. C.	4⅝	Harlem	133
St. Paul	33⅜	Adams Express	100¾
Do. Pref.	57½	American Express	49⅝
Michigan Southern	69¾	U. S. Express	49⅝
Do. Central	64	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	83
North Western Com.	49⅝	Quicksilver	25½
Do. Pref.	84⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅝
Rock Island	102	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21½
Cleve. & Pitts	89	Panama	120
Pacific Mail	34¼	Iron Mountain	19
Western Union	79⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., R. & R. (S)	48⅞	Cen. Trans (S)	45⅜
Reading (S)	102⅜	Cam. & Amb. (S)	120
U. Cos. of N. J (S)	128⅝	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (A)	97
Cen. Penn (S)	24⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	76½
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, June 2, 1875.

Money was easy at 2½@3; choice mercantile paper 3½; prime 4 to 5. Sterling was firm at 487 for sixty days and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $392,000. Gold was strong, opening and closing at 116¾, with sales during the day at 116¾. Loans were made flat, at 1 to 4 per annum, and 1-64 per cent per diem for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $664,000. The clearings were $63,000,000. The specie shipments were $480,000, of which $300,000 is gold coin. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened heavy and lower, with a decline in prices ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent. The leading features were Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Northwest. The first named fell off from 79¼ to 74½, and recovered to 76½. Lake Shore declined from 62 to 59½, Western Union from 77½ to 77½, Pacific Mail from 36½ to 34½, and Northwest from 40½ to 40. There was a subsequent recovery of ½ to 1½ per cent. in these shares. Ohio & Mississippi fell off from 24 to 22½, and rallied to 23¼. Erie sold at 18¼@17⅝@18. Illinois Central sold at 101½, against 100¼ at the close yesterday. The other changes were confined within a range of ½ to 1 per cent.

At the second call the market was quiet and firm. At the final close it was irregular, and, in the main, weak. The principal activity was in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Northwest.

The transactions aggregated 338,000 shares, of which 71,000 were Pacific Mail, 82,000 Western Union, 17,000 Northwest, 11,000 Erie, 33,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Wabash, and 40,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 124¾; 5-20s of '62, 117⅞; do of '64, 118; do of '65, 121¾; do new, 123½; do of '67, 124; do of '68, 124; new 5s, 117⅛; 10-40s, 118¼; currency 6s, 122¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee old, 52¼; do new, 52; Virginia new, 35; do old, 35; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11¼.

Stocks.—Canton, 62; Western Telegraph Company, 75½; Quicksilver, 15½; Adams Express, 100; Wells & Fargo, 83; American Express, 64; United States Express, 48; Pacific Mail, 34½; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 17¾; Erie, preferred, 21; Harlem, 134½; Harlem preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 63½; Pittsburgh, 89½; North Western, common, 49½; preferred, 84½; Rock Island, 102¾; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 33½; St. Paul, preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 9½; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 102½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 32; Burlington & Quincy, 112½; Lake Shore, 60¼; C. C. & I. C., 4; Illinois Central, 100¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23½; Union Pacific, 74½; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 102½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117½.

LONDON, June 2—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 106½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 15¾@16; preferred, 25.

PARIS, June 2.—Rentes 64f 95c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

J Moorhead & Co	23	Zug & Co	4
Cambria Iron Wks	9	W Clark & Co	4
Lewis O & Po	5	Mullins & M'st	1

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Shoenberger B & Co	18	Laughlin Bro o	9
Brown & Co	1	Nimick & Co m	29
Pgh F & Iron Co m	1	Byers McC & Co m	7
Lewis O & P m	4	Spang C & Co m	3
Dilworth P & Co m	3	Reese G & W o	5
Total	80		

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875.

There is a very general complaint being made by our merchants in regard to business, which it is complained is very dull and unsatisfactory, and while there is room for it, it is about all we can expect under existing circumstances. The consumption of nearly all the leading articles of merchandise is comparatively light, especially among the masses, and then, again, until confidence is more fully restored, the trade generally will not be disposed to anticipate future wants. Prior to the panic it was customary with the retail trade generally to stock up three or four times a year, but now they are buying along just as their needs require, determined to carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary.

APPLES—Sales at $2.50@4 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—The market continues quiet and unchanged: mediums, $1.70@1.80; navies, $1.90@2.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, 17@22; choice rolls, 20@22. Market continues offish; dealers generally anxious to realize.

CHEESE—Continues in liberal supply, and the market is easy; prime new Ohio Factory to 12½@13 cents.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet. Peaches, (halves) 10@10½; Apples, 7@8; Blackberries, 9@10.

EGGS—The market was generally reported steady with regular sales at 18@19—mostly at the outside quotation.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and weak, and the general outlook favors a still further shrinkage in prices. Spring wheat flours quotable at $5,75@6,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6,25@6,50 for red, and $6,75@7 for amber and white. Rye flour, $5@5,25.

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally report business dull, as it usually is at this particular time, and we do not look for any decided improvement until after harvest. There are no new features in any of the leading staples deserving of special notice, or to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¼	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11¼	Extra C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11⅜	Demerara	9⅝@10¼
Standard A	10⅜	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20	Roasted loose	26½
Rio Prime	22	R. Java, Bpkgs	40
Rio Fancy	24	R. Java loose	39¾
R. Rio, Bpkgs	27		

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@8¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, and notwithstanding stocks in this market continue light, prices are weak and drooping, and the demand is confined entirely to supplying immediate necessities. There is no movement here in Wheat; there is no stock accepting that in the hands of millers, and there appears to be little or no inquiry for it; we continue to quote red at $1,25@1,30 for red, and 5 to 8 cents additional for amber and white. The Oat market continues dull and prices are weak and drooping, notwithstanding the supply here is small; quotable at 67@68 for mixed, and 69@70 for white. There has been a very decided decline in Rye, and the market is weaker than for some days past; quotable at 75@77; No. 2, 72@73; Ear, on track, 75@80, as to quality. No movement in Rye.

HAY—There is a very fair demand for baled, with regular sales of fair to prime timothy at $22@ 24 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Market continues overstocked and dull, and prices are weak and drooping; prime Peachblows quotable on track at 65@70 cents; and other kinds at 60@65 cents, according to quality and condition.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, by the coop, 60@70c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair degree of activity, but the general market is dull, rather shrinkage, and weaker. The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday takes a hopeful view of the situation. It says:—Our stocks of pork are large, but much of it is of which light stock and have moved out so freely as to indicate that pork will be wanted later in the season to supply the place of meats. Hence speculative confidence is strong, and will be no difficulty in clearing up stocks, provided they are not held too high. Stocks of all kinds are worked round into strong hands, and will be held at whatever figures may be deemed prudent. Yesterday was a good deal of the business done was in changing over, to provide for the June deliveries on the morrow.

Hams—Extra S. C.	13	Lard—Prime Leaf	
Hams, ₱ lb	13½	tierces, ₱ lb	15½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	16
Bacon, Ex S. C.	14	Lard—Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. S. C.	16	mer use tierces	16
Sugar cured, old	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	16½
Beef Tongues ₱ doz	46.50	Do., in ¼ bbls	17
Cured, ₱ lb	12	Do., in 1 ₱ caddies	17½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 5 ₱ tb	18½
Clear Rib Sides	13	Do., 3 ₱ tb pails	18½
Clear Sides	13½	Do., 2 ₱ tb pails	19
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$22,00	Do., 6 ₱ tb	18
Miner's Lard Oil	80	Leaf Lard	15
RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; ranging at 2¾@3 cts for good mixed, woolen 3c ₱ lb.			
SEEDS—Clover, $7,75@8 for medium, and $8,75@9 for mammoth. Timothy Seed, $2,75@3.			
TALLOW—Steady at 7 to 7¼c for prime country, and 8½ to 8¾ for city rendered.			

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cattle.				
Sunday	75 cars	12 cars	59 cars	4 cars.
Monday	37	10	36	1
Tuesday	8	19	8	19
Wednesday	18	7	12	17
Total	126	53	109	41
Same time last week	132	58	104	32

Beggs, Stock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report as follows:

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, has been light, both of local and through consignments, and with a diminished supply and an increased demand, trade has been more active, and, as compared with last week, 15 to 20c ₱ cwt higher. The inquiry continues most urgent for light weights of good quality, and these are selling more readily and at relatively better prices than the heavier weights; a good drove of 1,200 steers, fat and smooth, are bringing as much money as those averaging 1,400 and upwards, and selling more readily. All the receipts consist of light weights, and the regular buyers for large eastern markets, including Philadelphia and New York, are taking more light and not so many heavy cattle, as butchers at this season of the year want more beef and not so much fat, and this is also true of consumers. It is worthy of notice that cattle have been commanding big prices here for several weeks past, and while dealers are not generally realizing a handsome margin for profit, buyers complain that they are doing no good.

It is said that while the Chicago bought cattle made their owners some money in Philadelphia this week, those bought here made none, and it is also worthy of notice that leading Philadelphia and Chicago buyers were here

HOME NEWS.

Contract Let.

This Work House Board have determined to rebuild that portion of the Work House at Claremont, which was burned a few weeks ago, and to this end, have let the contract to Mr. John McDonald. Preparations to commence operations will be made at an early day and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Annual Convention.

The County Meeting of Allegheny County S. S. Workers begins this evening, in the Second U. P. Church, Rev. Thos. H. Hanna Sixth street. The meeting will be one of unusual interest, as the speakers were at the *Great Convention*, recently held at Baltimore, and under the *Topic*, "Work," we will expect to hear of the *work* already done, and the *great work* to be done. In addition to Rev. Geo. P. Hays D. D., and others from abroad, Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. W. J. Holland, Rev. W. H. Kincaid and J. H. Baldwin are expected to take part in the meeting. D.

Strike at Hiland Reservoir.

One hundred and fifty laboring men, employed at work on Hiland reservoir, struck on Tuesday for an advance in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. They claim that inasmuch as the price of boarding has been increased from $18 to $20 per month they cannot afford to pay so much for hash when wages are so low. Their demand has not yet been acceded to and consequently they refuse to return to labor. One man went back to work yesterday morning which made his fellow laborers so indignant that they burned down his shanty. How the trouble will culminate we cannot tell.

City Markets.

The Market Committee held a meeting last night in the City Clerk's office, and Superintendent Caskey presented the following financial report for May.

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Market	$2,095 57
Fifth Avenue Market	176 80
South Side Market	150 80
Ninth Ward Market	123 45
Total	$2,546 47

EXPENDITURES.

Diamond Market	$ 496 00
Fifth Avenue Market	85 00
South Side Market	145 33
Ninth Ward Market	25 00
Total	$ 751 33

The Duquesne Greys were granted permission to place a sign over the front entrance to their hall, but a petition from them for an extension of time for the payment of rent was refused, and the Superintendent ordered to collect the rent as it falls due. The Committee then adjourned.

The Humane Society.

The Humane Society met yesterday afternoon and listened to interesting reports from the Superintendent and Agent regarding their work in various parts of the city. The work of the Society is daily assuming larger proportions, and while the public is appreciating the appreciation of the vast good which is being accomplished, it falls to render that financial support which the Society badly needs. On Friday last twenty-seven complaints of cruelty to animals were made to the Superintendent. They came from all parts of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and show that the Society is making itself felt as a power for good, and as an instrument for the alleviation of the sufferings of the noblest of the brute creation. The work of the organization is not shown by prosecutions alone, which is the only feature of the labor that receives publicity, but it consists also in hundreds of warnings to owners, and drivers to refrain from abuse in friendly advice and counsel, and last, but not least, the fear of the Society, which is productive of far more good in preventing cruelty than is generally supposed, and which is only known to those who are on the watch for inhumanity.

AMUSEMENTS.

Germania Orchestra.

It should be remembered that this organization gives its final concert to-morrow afternoon at Library Hall, and it should be well attended.

Trimble's Varieties.

After this week the Varieties winds up business for the present season, and the excellent performances which Mr. Aims is giving are all popular and good.

CONVENTIONS.

The Call—The Representation from the Districts.

Elsewhere in this morning's issue appears the call from the County Republican Executive Committee for the Conventions to be held on the 15th inst. The call sets forth the rules to govern the primaries, and also the representation according to the new order of things. It will be seen that Allegheny City, in addition to delegate to each election district, twenty-eight in all, gets ten delegates at large. Sharpsburg borough having polled over four hundred votes at the late Gubernatorial election, is also entitled to an additional delegate to each Convention.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

An Extended Discussion on the Ministerium.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church spent the greater part of Tuesday in a discussion on matters pertaining to the Ministerium. The order of the day was the last article of the Constitution of District Synods. On the amendment to allow all the powers of the Ministerium to Synods not having such a district organization within the Synodical body, lengthy addresses were made by Dr. Passavant, Dr. Brown, Dr. Hacker, Dr. Conrad, and others. The point was whether the Ministerium—which is composed solely of ministers—alone had the power of setting apart or ordaining persons to preach the Gospel. It was contended by some that the laity should also have a voice in the matter.

THE POOR GUARDIANS.

Business Transacted at the Monthly Meeting Yesterday.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor met yesterday afternoon, at their rooms on Fourth avenue. Superintendent Bullock, of the Poor Farm, reported that last month there were forty-six arrivals, thirty-six discharges, seven elopements and seven deaths. The Farm, on June 1st, had on hand one hundred and eighty-seven males and one hundred and twenty-one females, a decrease of four during the month. Eighty tramps were accommodated with lodgings and one hundred and eighty-one furnished with meals. Dr. A. D. Brewster, resident Physician at the Farm, also reported that fourteen patients had been received during the month of May, making a total of sixty-three, of which number eleven were discharged and seven died. There were three births. Dr. Geo. Purviance, of the First Poor District, reported one hundred and forty-five visits and eighty-two office patients for the month of May. Dr. A. W. Chesarown, of the South Side District, reported sixty-one visits and sixty-six office patients. All the reports were received and filed.

A motion to dispense with the services of Joseph Fairman, engineer at the Farm, during the warm months, was lost by a vote of eight to four.

The committee appointed to confer with the Board of Health, relative to indigent cases of small-pox, reported that the conference had been held, and that the Board of Health was to take care of the small-pox patients while the Board of Guardians would furnish the supplies for indigent cases.

Bills amounting to $1,856.41 were read and ordered to be paid after inspection by the proper committee.

Secretary Williams stated that the P. V. & C. R. R. had reported to him that they would erect a passenger station at the Poor Farm, but at the same time asked for sixty additional feet of land. The Secretary was directed to procure a written statement to that effect from the Railroad Company, and the Board adjourned.

THE COUNTY TREASURERSHIP.

The Latest Development—The Attorney-General Queried—A New Election Said to be Imperative.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that there were movements being made in the direction of the County Treasurership. The design was to put up a candidate next Fall and elect him, on the supposition that the New Constitution retired Major Kilgore. The Major, however, contended that he held over. He argues that he was elected in 1873 for two years, and was inducted into office in March, 1874, that in accordance with section twenty-six of the schedule of the New Constitution, he holds over another year. Treasurer Kilgore contends that his view is further fortified by section two article fourteen of the New Constitution, which provides: SECTION 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections and hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next, and until their successors are duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law. The present incumbent also contends that the opinion of the Attorney-General in relation to Controller Warner's case also covers the present case.

Those however, who are interested in having the office vacant, to give place to one of their own number, contend that the Major's reasoning is but a delusion and a snare, and that he must retire. In support of this view it is now announced that a member of the bar in this city received a letter from Attorney-General Dimmick on the subject. The Attorney General is quoted as saying that there must be a new Treasurer chosen next fall, but the reasoning by which he arrived at this conclusion is not given.

It is said that the parties most directly interested have been keeping the matter very quiet until they could "fix things." The design was to hold back the statement from the Attorney General until within a day or two of the County Conventions, and then to call a meeting of the County Committee, and have the nomination thrown into that Convention, which would be easily manipulated in the interest of the candidate fixed upon by the managers. These are the latest developments.

If warm weather ever comes in earnest people will want ice cream with fruit, they will find that the Cocoanut Drops, Macaroons and Lady Fingers, made by S. S. Marvin & Co., are the best and cheapest they can buy.

THE COUNTY TREASURERSHIP.

The Latest Development—The Attorney-General Queried—A New Election Said to be Imperative.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that there were movements being made in the direction of the County Treasurership. The design was to put up a candidate next Fall and elect him, on the supposition that the New Constitution retired Major Kilgore. The Major, however, contended that he held over. He argues that he was elected in 1873 for two years, and was inducted into office in March, 1874, that in accordance with section twenty-six of the schedule of the New Constitution, he holds over another year. Treasurer Kilgore contends that his view is further fortified by section two article fourteen of the New Constitution, which provides: SECTION 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections and hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next, and until their successors are duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law. The present incumbent also contends that the opinion of the Attorney-General in relation to Controller Warner's case also covers the present case.

Those however, who are interested in having the office vacant, to give place to one of their own number, contend that the Major's reasoning is but a delusion and a snare, and that he must retire. In support of this view it is now announced that a member of the bar in this city received a letter from Attorney-General Dimmick on the subject. The Attorney General is quoted as saying that there must be a new Treasurer chosen next fall, but the reasoning by which he arrived at this conclusion is not given.

It is said that the parties most directly interested have been keeping the matter very quiet until they could "fix things." The design was to hold back the statement from the Attorney General until within a day or two of the County Conventions, and then to call a meeting of the County Committee, and have the nomination thrown into that Convention, which would be easily manipulated in the interest of the candidate fixed upon by the managers. These are the latest developments.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

An Extended Discussion on the Ministerium.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church spent the greater part of Tuesday in a discussion on matters pertaining to the Ministerium. The order of the day was the last article of the Constitution of District Synods. On the amendment to allow all the powers of the Ministerium to Synods not having such a district organization within the Synodical body, lengthy addresses were made by Dr. Passavant, Dr. Brown, Dr. Hacker, Dr. Conrad, and others. The point was whether the Ministerium—which is composed solely of ministers—alone had the power of setting apart or ordaining persons to preach the Gospel. It was contended by some that the laity should also have a voice in the matter.

THE POOR GUARDIANS.

Business Transacted at the Monthly Meeting Yesterday.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor met yesterday afternoon, at their rooms on Fourth avenue. Superintendent Bullock, of the Poor Farm, reported that last month there were forty-six arrivals, thirty-six discharges, seven elopements and seven deaths. The Farm, on June 1st, had on hand one hundred and eighty-seven males and one hundred and twenty-one females, a decrease of four during the month. Eighty tramps were accommodated with lodgings and one hundred and eighty-one furnished with meals. Dr. A. D. Brewster, resident Physician at the Farm, also reported that fourteen patients had been received during the month of May, making a total of sixty-three, of which number eleven were discharged and seven died. There were three births. Dr. Geo. Purviance, of the First Poor District, reported one hundred and forty-five visits and eighty-two office patients for the month of May. Dr. A. W. Chesarown, of the South Side District, reported sixty-one visits and sixty-six office patients. All the reports were received and filed.

A motion to dispense with the services of Joseph Fairman, engineer at the Farm, during the warm months, was lost by a vote of eight to four.

The committee appointed to confer with the Board of Health, relative to indigent cases of small-pox, reported that the conference had been held, and that the Board of Health was to take care of the small-pox patients while the Board of Guardians would furnish the supplies for indigent cases.

Bills amounting to $1,856.41 were read and ordered to be paid after inspection by the proper committee.

Secretary Williams stated that the P. V. & C. R. R. had reported to him that they would erect a passenger station at the Poor Farm, but at the same time asked for sixty additional feet of land. The Secretary was directed to procure a written statement to that effect from the Railroad Company, and the Board adjourned.

THE COUNTY TREASURERSHIP.

The Latest Development—The Attorney-General Queried—A New Election Said to be Imperative.

Some time ago we called attention to the fact that there were movements being made in the direction of the County Treasurership. The design was to put up a candidate next Fall and elect him, on the supposition that the New Constitution retired Major Kilgore. The Major, however, contended that he held over. He argues that he was elected in 1873 for two years, and was inducted into office in March, 1874, that in accordance with section twenty-six of the schedule of the New Constitution, he holds over another year. Treasurer Kilgore contends that his view is further fortified by section two article fourteen of the New Constitution, which provides: SECTION 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections and hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next, and until their successors are duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law. The present incumbent also contends that the opinion of the Attorney-General in relation to Controller Warner's case also covers the present case.

Those however, who are interested in having the office vacant, to give place to one of their own number, contend that the Major's reasoning is but a delusion and a snare, and that he must retire. In support of this view it is now announced that a member of the bar in this city received a letter from Attorney-General Dimmick on the subject. The Attorney General is quoted as saying that there must be a new Treasurer chosen next fall, but the reasoning by which he arrived at this conclusion is not given.

It is said that the parties most directly interested have been keeping the matter very quiet until they could "fix things." The design was to hold back the statement from the Attorney General until within a day or two of the County Conventions, and then to call a meeting of the County Committee, and have the nomination thrown into that Convention, which would be easily manipulated in the interest of the candidate fixed upon by the managers. These are the latest developments.

If warm weather ever comes in earnest people will want ice cream with fruit, they will find that the Cocoanut Drops, Macaroons and Lady Fingers, made by S. S. Marvin & Co., are the best and cheapest they can buy.

THE BUENA VISTA AFFAIR.

The Late Trial at Greensburg—A Full Report of the Evidence.

The surprise of the people here over the verdict in the Buena Vista riot case, tried at Greensburg, has not yet subsided, and the verdict has been and is still very severely criticised. In view of this fact the following full report of the evidence will be perused with general interest, and from it the public will get a clear idea of all the connection Messrs. Armstrong and Guscetti had with the trouble. Leaving out all the preliminary details of the trial, the evidence was as follows:

John F. Woods, sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Baird: I was the District Attorney last October, on the 23d day of October last Mr. Armstrong came to my office; I was then the District Attorney; he seemed to be very much excited; he told me at that time that his miners had been on a strike; that he had discharged them; that a day or two before some of his goods had been broken open by some of them; and that he desired to make an information against four of the leaders; that he had entered into a contract with some person and had employed another set of men; I am not sure whether he said the miners he was then employing were Italians or not, but he told me then that he desired the Sheriff to go over to his works; that he was afraid that his property might be burned; that he was afraid of his own life, and he thought that they might injure some of his bosses or employes that would go to work; I met him first on the street and I then went up to my office to see 'Squire Marsh, a justice of the peace, then in my office; he was not there and I came down immediately to Sheriff Kilgore. Mr. Armstrong is a little difficult to be understood to strangers not accustomed to hear him, and I did the most of the talking for Mr. Armstrong; I told the Sheriff how he apprehended danger, and so forth, and that he desired the Sheriff to go over to the works; after I had explained the matter the Sheriff was willing to go but he could not go right away, and we then said he should deputize Levi Cline, and he agreed to that; then the Sheriff wanted I would go with him and see his counsel; we went down and saw his Attorney; told him in my presence that he was not bound to go at every man's call to protect a man's property. The Sheriff then declined absolutely to do anything for Mr. Armstrong, either to go himself or to send a deputy. Mr. Armstrong and myself then went to another attorney, and we concluded we would make an affidavit setting forth these facts and apply to the Court. My impression is, although I am not sure, that there was Court on the day he was there—the 22d. At all events, Mr. Armstrong went away on the 12 o'clock train; the 22d was on Tuesday; by the direction of Mr. Foster and myself Mr. Armstrong came out the next morning and made this affidavit; I wrote the affidavit myself and Mr. Armstrong was qualified to it, and a rule was then granted on the Sheriff by the Court to show cause why he should not comply with the petition of the plaintiff. When he went away on the morning of the 22d, at my suggestion, he took Levi Cline with him; Mr. Cline was Constable in Ludwick, I thought; he was taken, not as Deputy Sheriff, but on my suggestion and at my request that he should go over there and try and keep the peace; I was District Attorney at the time; the Sheriff was aware of the fact, I think, that I was; I was acting as District Attorney, and I tried to do the best I could and to give the best possible advice. Mr. Armstrong was excited when he came to me—very much excited, and I thought he was very much excited that day before he went away; I do not know that he apprehended danger, but that is what I believed, however, that he did; I presented his application to Court as District Attorney; I further telegraphed to Mr. Armstrong, on Monday morning; I think it was, I am not sure of the date, what the Court had indicted; I think likely Mr. Armstrong has the dispatch; my recollection is that I telegraphed him on Monday, the 26th, the cases of the Italians went there, that the Court had indicated to the Sheriff something about his duty as a peace officer, but that then he had no power to enforce it at that time, and that he would be responsible himself; I then added to the foot of the telegram that I felt that the Sheriff would do nothing, or something of that kind; I signed my name, I think, to the dispatch as District Attorney. [Paper handed witness.] This is the dispatch I sent; I think it is the 24th here; I may be mistaken in the date of it; I thought it was Monday morning the 26th, but this is dated the 24th; that would be on Saturday; after the Court had indicated to the Sheriff what his duty was as an officer to keep the peace, I left the Court house immediately and telegraphed to Mr. Armstrong, in accordance with an arrangement to let him know what was to be done; on the next Tuesday, the 27th, I understood the Sheriff deputized Mr. Cline.

Cross-examination by District Attorney Harvey—I have the information before me that Mr. Armstrong made on the 22d of October last;